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FAMILY COMMITTEE

Minutes of Twenty-Ninth Meeting

December 21, 1950

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A. Attendance.

The twenty-minth meeting of the Family Committee was held Thursday, December 21, 1950 at 1:15 PM in Room B-117. Those present were:

G. H. Best

N. E. Bradbury

F. de Hoffmann

D. K. Fromen

D. B. Hall

G. K. Hess

M. G. Holloway

D. P. MacDougall

J. C. Mark

L. B. Seely

R. F. Taschek

E. Teller, Chairman

F. M. Walters

B. Minutes of Twenty-eighth Meeting.

The Committee unanimously edopted the minutes of the twenty-eighth meeting as reported in ADWD-223.

C. Booster.

(See item 10, page 5 of the minutes of the 26th

meeting.)

Sandia has furnished samples of the actual sphere cases which will be Doc

used for the Greenhouse units.

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The predetonation problem is now

being re-examined in T Division.

1. Initiator.

It was agreed that more consultation is needed before the initiator could be frozen. In consequence, it was agreed that MacDougall and Holloway should form a subcommittee on this subject and report their findings to the Family Committee.

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3. Aluminum Plug.

In consequence, it would not be desirable to make the aluminum plug out of 24S aluminum. The Committee therefore requested that the aluminum plug be manufactured from 2S aluminum and also that a sample be saved for analysis of impurities.

After this discussion the following position was

arrived at.

A discussion of trese

items is reserved for January 4 and 11. There follows below a summary of the discussions concerning each item. Hell and Seely presented the status of each experiment.

1. DINEX

It is planned that the experiment cover an intensity range slightly greater them a factor 107. This will be done by having two channels record the proton recoils from the 14 Mev neutrons. One channel will only be sensitive to very high signals. Thus it is hoped that the peak from the DT burning can be recorded although its shape will not be known accurately.

It will be recalled that the signal is fed from the tower to ground through shielded co-axial cables and NRL is confident that sufficient shielding has been provided.

It would seem that anything greater than 1% burning of the DT should be detected successfully by DINEX. It was estimated that the chance of DINEX performing as expected was rather better than even.

2. GANEX

It will be recalled that GANEX used natural uranium as a gamma converter. Experiments during the summer indicated that iron would result in a higher gamma conversion. In consequence, NRL presently plans to use 3 cm of iron for the gamma converter. Taschek expressed some doubts concerning the reality of the iron results and it was agreed that it might be useful to consider backing up the iron by uranium or perhaps to replace the last centimeter of iron by uranium.



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It was noted that GANEK would not yield an absolute value of the 14 Mev neutrons and that the uranium schame would therefore not introduce any calibration difficulties.

It is expected that GANEX would successfully record the burning of more than a few percent DT.

3. PHONEX

If fogging of plates by garma rays can be prevented, PHONEX is likely to give the most reliable single number for the quantity of DT that has burned. Probably this number should be good to ± 15%. This is likely to compare fovorably with the results from the n,2n experiment which is not reported upon at this neeting.

4. ATEX

Some trouble has been encountered with ANEX. Activation functions of such elements as sulfur seem to vary charply over the region of interest (i.e., within a few Nev). This throws some doubt on the interpretation of results that might be obtained.

5. TENEX

There are two stations for TEMEX, one at 200 yards, to determine burning time, and one at 1000 yards to determine temperature. It is estimated that TEMEX has a better than even chance of giving usable results.

6. X-RAY

Eradner, in cooperation with Jacot, has furnished two figures concerning how the present setup looks. These are attached.

At present each spot provides for two sets of independent measurements. In each case detectors have been so arranged that the difficult effect of lines in the spectrum can be subtracted off in evaluating the results. Theoretical work has proceeded on the interpretation of the iron and combination spot at Derkeley.

Attention has been given to the question of closing up of disphragms but there is still some danger from this phenomenon.

It should be noted that the experiment can not be "tested" with a dry run.

While it is dubious whether all aspects of the X-RAY experiment will work simultaneously, it is believed that the chance that the X-RAY experiment will give useful information is quite high. For instance, the experiment has now been so designed that even if intensities and temperatures are not recorded properly, quite a bit of information can be obtained from breakthrough times through the iron and combination spot.



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F. Next Meetings.

The next meetings of the Committee are to take place on Thursday, January 4, 1951 and Thursday, January 11, 1951.

Executive Secretary

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ROOF HIGH VACUUM (≤ 10 mm) ROUGHING VACUUM Pb Pb Be FOILS (~1-20 mils THICK TO STOP € AND SOFT X-RAYS FROM FLUORESCER Y-RAY TRAPS REGION CGND. ₹~-10 Kv CATHODE AND ANODE OF THIN FLUORESCERS PHOTOEMITTER OF AL. (~I" Dia) OF Mn, (TRIGGER UNIT ONLY HAS AU PHOTOSURFACE.) Cu, ETC. SUPPORTED ON FINE NYLON THREADS. TRIGGER UNIT DIFFUSION PUMP, BYPASS VALVES, LIQUID AIR TRAP, ÉTC. FLOOR OF BLOCKHOUSE FIG. I "X-RAY" EXPERIMENT 0 PLAN OF BLOCKHOUSE -DOOR **ARRANGEMENT**

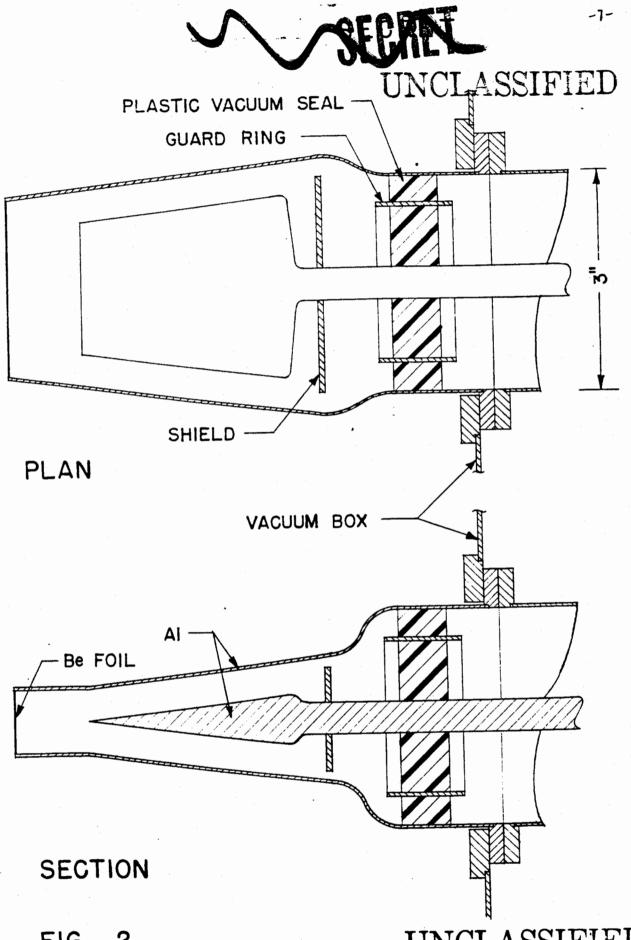


FIG. 2 "SHOVEL" DETECTOR

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